

APPENDIX VIINTERROGATION OF SERGEANTOctober 5th, 1943.HISTORY

1. When war broke out, Source was chief inspector of a radio technical school at Soesterberg, and on the mobilisation of the Dutch army the school was moved to Rotterdam, where all navigation, wireless, bombing schools etc, were to be combined.

Five days after the first bombing of Rotterdam, the order was given to all Dutch troops to unload their arms and the Germans marched through the city. As they passed the school, shots were fired from a nearby house and the man who had fired them rushed into the school to hide. The Germans followed, and thinking the shots had really come from the school, took all its occupants prisoner. 768 officers and men (Source remembers the exact number because he was responsible for obtaining their food) were kept for five days in a church which was only meant to hold 500, after which they were sent back to the school, and from there to Utrecht. Source remained in Rotterdam, as he was responsible for putting the building in order before handing it over to the Germans. On July 15th the officers and men were sent home, with the promise of full pay for a certain period and half pay until they found other work.

Through Colonel KOPPERT, who had been the Commandant of the 3rd. Regiment at the school and became head of the Afwikkelings Bureau which investigated compensation claims for the requisition of buildings etc. due to the mobilisation, Source joined the Opbouwdienst and was seconded to work under Colonel KOPPERT in the Afwikkelings Bureau. This work continued until it was completed in May 1941.

Source now found himself without employment, with prices rising and no means of supporting his family. His old firm, the Nederlandsche Sein Toestellen Fabriek, renewed the offer they had already made while he was with the Afwikkelings Bureau, that he should join them, but he again refused as they were working for the Germans. For the same reason he refused an offer through the official Arbeitsbureau of a wireless post at the aerodrome at Eindhoven. He had, however, to find some means of livelihood, since the authorities refused to allow him half pay as an ex-officer on the grounds that he had been in employment.

In Blaricum, his home town, he was asked by a German Jew, Gustav LANDAUER, who had fled from Germany in 1938, if he would become his traveller for his business of manufacturing cushion stuffings etc. since he, being a Jew, was not permitted to travel. Source agreed and travelled for LANDAUER until the early part of 1942, when LANDAUER, being a Jew, was put out of business, and the factory not being big enough to give to a Verwalter, it was liquidated in fourteen days. Source then approached the Reichsbureau for a permit to set up in the same line of business on his own, which, in view of his military services, was granted. This business he still has.

### ILLEGAL WORK

2. The illegal work which Source undertook in Holland consisted in the first place of the distribution of pamphlets, and later in delivering messages during his travels. His contacts appear to have been rather casual, nor did he give any clear account of the type of messages he carried: as an instance he said that he sometimes collected money from one person to take to the wife or family of a man who had been arrested for resistance. He also helped many Jews, chiefly by finding them safe houses in which to hide and by getting their ration cards stamped by his friends in the food office at Blaricum, the latter work now being carried on by his wife in his absence. He explained that by law a Jew can only get his ration card stamped in Amsterdam, nor can he use it in any other place.

He gave the following information on his contacts with organisations and individuals.

### CONTACTS WITH ORGANISATIONS

#### 3. (a) Ned. Unie.

The Ned. Unie was a patriotic organisation which came into existence after the occupation of Holland by the Germans, and included 90% of the Dutch population - in fact all parties except the Fascists. Its aim was only to unite the Dutch people into an anti-German body, under the belief apparently that this would influence the German attitude to Holland. It had a local organisation in each town for the distribution of leaflets, which was not forbidden by the Germans as the leaflets were not deliberately anti-German.

The first illegal work undertaken by Source was to help VOUTE, a member of the Ned. Unie to distribute anti-German leaflets which VOUTE himself stencilled and prepared. VOUTE was the sales director of a factory making artificial fertilisers and lived in a villa behind the Villa Rustoven near Maartensdijk (between Hilversum and Utrecht.)

#### (b) O.D.

Source had no contact with the O.D. except that he had twice been asked to join it, first by RIDDER, a smith in Maartensdijk, in August 1940, and again in November 1940 by BERGMAN of Blaricum. On both occasions he had agreed to join, but had heard nothing further. He thinks that the O.D. makes a list of patriots with the idea that, when invasion comes, they will be able to prevent revolution. Beyond this Source knows nothing about the organisation, except that it has encountered great difficulties and many of its leaders have been arrested.

#### (c) DODDY WOLZAK'S ORGANISATION

Through Lt. WEINBERG, an ex-colleague of the Military Air Force, Source met his sister-in-law, Diddy WOLZAK, who claimed to be the secretary of an organisation, which Source has called the 'Hoofd' (head) organisation, because he does not know its name. He thinks it is one of the best organisations in Holland, its work being:

- (1) Military resistance i.e. sabotage. Only one attempt had been made, however, on a railway, and reprisals were so heavy that further sabotage was abandoned. Source does not know if the organisation possesses any arms.

- (2) Semi-military resistance, organizing sabotage and strikes in factories etc.
- (3) Non-cooperation of the civilian population, e.g. refusal to obey orders for handing in waste paper, wireless sets etc.

Sections (1) and (2) are divided into small local groups. Section (3) is organized by a council in each town with over 10,000 inhabitants, each council consisting of a financial organizer, a food controller, a factory representative and a local government representative.

The organization is in contact with resistance movements among doctors and students, among the clergy and in the underground press.

As soon as it was certain that Source was going to England, a report on the Doddy WOLZAK organization was prepared for him to bring over: it was not however ready when he left, and was handed to him in Paris by ARNAUD and subsequently given to one of VIE's men in the South of France, who said he could not take it with him to the Zone interdite des Pyrenees. Source read the report and states that it merely contains details of the organization and its programme, asking for England's approval or alternative suggestions.

Source has no further information on the Doddy WOLZAK organization or any of its members. Doddy had mentioned Admiral QUANT as a member, but again Source has no details.

#### (a) VAN VLIET'S ORGANISATION

VAN VLIET & RIDDERHOFF, who lived at Blaricum, got into touch with Source at the end of 1942 or the beginning of 1943, to ask if he could use Source's address as a contact address, to which Source agreed. VAN VLIET himself had an official address in Blaricum, but hardly ever went there except to see his father-in-law whose name Source cannot remember. The approach was made by VAN VLIET, who called at Source's house, and not finding him at home told his wife that he was living under the name of VAN VLIET, but that his real name was RIDDERHOFF. This Source was able to check up before pursuing the contact.

VAN VLIET was connected with General MAHIEU's (? spelling) organization in Belgium: the General wishes him to have no direct contact with Dutch organizations, but to find information about them. For this purpose, he asked Source's help, but Source is unable to say why VAN VLIET selected him. He did not carry messages for VAN VLIET, nor work for him directly, though VAN VLIET had asked him to.

Every Wednesday or Thursday VAN VLIET went to Belgium returning on the Sunday, when he rang Source up to make an appointment for them to meet. He travelled to and fro by train, with a false letter purporting to come from one of the chiefs of the Gestapo, on production of which he was issued with an orange coloured paper allowing him to cross the frontier fourteen times. Source has seen these papers.

Besides the information about various Dutch organizations, Source gave VAN VLIET details about various factories (e.g. Fokker factories, the PANDER factory at the Hague, which makes glider wings.) This information Source obtained from a friend called DE JONG who lived at Blaricum and worked at Amsterdam in a group of insurance companies responsible for war insurance in factories.

Source states that he has entire confidence in VAN VLIET. It was VAN VLIET who asked him to go to England, saying that England had asked for someone to be sent over for instructions and then return to Holland. VAN VLIET said he was in touch with the U.K. by transmitter. Source's own idea was that an officer with more authority than himself should be sent over, and he went as far as to approach two officers of his acquaintance. Neither, however, was willing to go, probably because it was dangerous, as they said that if he did the journey successfully, they would be willing to go later. He was not willing to give the names of these two officers, because it might look as if they had failed in their duty, but their names have been given to Major Bingham among the safe addresses in Holland. Neither is a member of Duddy WOLZAK's organisation.

During Source's absence in this country, VAN VLIET is taking over his contacts, to which the General has agreed. VAN VLIET knew Source as HENK.

He is described by Source as very like Albert DE BOOY, the Dutch singer, who broadcast on the Dutch radio before the war. He is about 50 to 52, 1.70 m. in height, a heavily built man with grey eyes, clean shaven, hook nose, plenty of hair which is going grey, no spectacles. Before the war he had a small factory in Amsterdam, making art metal goods and also apparatus for making ozone. This business ceased after the war owing to the lack of raw materials.

(e) RINUS ORGANISATION

Through the Mesdames FONT, who were active in helping the Jews to escape to Switzerland, Source came into touch with Jan DE HAAN, a member of the RINUS organisation, who introduced him to BART, who was second to RINUS.

RINUS was a Dutchman who had left for England, but according to a message received in Holland about fourteen days before Source left (July 13th) had been arrested in Spain. WILLY, the organisation's contact man in Belgium, whom Source states he had never met, was also arrested about May this year in Antwerp.

The aim of the organisation was to obtain military intelligence and for this purpose they had divided Holland into sections. They had no arms and did not wish to have any. The organisation was short of money, and BART asked Source if he could get help from England. This Source tried to put through VAN VLIET, but the reply came back that England had not heard of RINUS nor of his organisation. VAN VLIET then offered to produce the money from Belgium, and arranged to hand it over to BART in Breda, but BART did not keep the rendezvous.

Source does not know where BART can be contacted, as it was always BART who telephoned to arrange their meetings. His description is: aged 38 - 40, 5 ft. 9½ in. with fairly dark hair, clean shaven, medium colouring, does not wear glasses and smokes: quite a usual type, his only striking features being prominent cheek bones.

(f) WITTE BRIGADE

This is an organisation in Belgium, about which Source knows nothing beyond the fact that BART was in touch with them and had asked them to get into WILLY's house after his arrest and collect whatever documents and money were left there. He thinks the General's organisation, to which ARNAUD belongs, is in touch with the WITTE BRIGADE.

(g) ORGANISATION OF JEREMIAH I

This is an organisation for sabotage of the chemical industry, of which JEREMIAH II and MARCUS IO are also members, and about which he heard from ARNAUD in Paris. ARNAUD gave him to bring back a photo copy of a report on this organisation, asking for instructions from England, which report he left with the Doddy WOLZAK report in the hands of VIC's men.

(h) COMMUNISTS

Source knows nothing about Communist organisations in Holland, except that they had a clandestine leaflet. He had sometimes met at the homes of his friends a Communist called 'BOODE WILLY' who was not in hiding. He stated that one never heard of the Communists committing acts of sabotage: the only reliable body which undertook sabotage was the Marines, the remaining active part of the army in Holland, who were all in hiding.

INDIVIDUAL CONTACTS

4. (a) Lt. WEINBERG

WEINBERG, to whom Source passed information gained on his travels before he came into contact with VAN VLIET, was not a member of any organisation. Through him Source was able to sell to Kermopa (see below) who used cushion stuffings to make childrens' toys.

At the end of June 1943, WEINBERG, as a reserve officer, was taken as a prisoner of war to Germany. Source explains his own escape from this fate by the fact that he was registered as a member of the Passive Air Defence at Blaricum: he had indeed been an active member of this for a short time and although he had had to find a substitute as he travelled about so much, he still nominally drew the pay.

(b) Colonel KOPPERT

After the work of the Afwikkelings Bureau was completed in May 1941, Source remained in constant touch with Colonel KOPPERT, who treated him like a son and had indeed often jokingly introduced him as his son.

The Colonel had a legal education, though he had never practised law, and most of his time was spent investigating the genealogy of Jewish families, which he did with official sanction. He was able to save a number of Jewish families, by telling them how to complete the official forms, and he also saved two factories and a small business. One of these factories was N.V. Kermopa, belonging to WEINBERG and another Jew, and by saying the business had been sold before May 1st 1940, WEINBERG and his partner were able to keep it intact. It is now running under the name of WOLZAK and HUETING, the Colonel being a Director. WOLZAK, an estate agent, is the father of Doddy WOLZAK, who is WEINBERG's sister-in-law, and HUETING the chief accountant of one of the big Dutch banks. The factory makes collars, pullovers etc.

At the end of 1941, all Dutch officers who had not given up their commissions under the Queen, were sent as prisoners of war to Germany. Among those sent to Nuremberg at this time was the Colonel, but after about five months - around April 1942 - he came back to Holland in charge of a party of repatriated sick officers.



Apparently he was selected by the Germans themselves to take charge of the party, on the grounds that he had done more than any other officer for his fellow prisoners: the prisoners themselves would certainly not have selected him, as he was extremely unpopular. This story was confirmed by the wife of Captain PIETERS, one of the officers still in Germany, who showed Source her husband's letter on the subject.

On his return the Colonel continued to work for the Jews, and it was also at this time that he became a Director of Kermopa, which made sheets and pillow-cases for the Dutch prisoners in Germany. The Kermopa factory employees obtained permits to stay in Holland, instead of being sent to Germany, and as the permits were signed by the Director of the factory and did not require a German stamp, it was quite easy to issue additional ones and use them elsewhere.

Also on his return from Germany, the Colonel asked for an interview with General CHRISTIANSEN, the military commander of Holland, to complain about the lack of food in the Nuremberg camp. This, he told Source later, was remedied. Having heard the Colonel telephoning on two or three occasions to Major EHRHARDT, General CHRISTIANSEN's Adjutant, Source asked him if he had any military information which might be passed on to England, to which the Colonel replied that he himself was in touch with England by wireless. Source thinks this is possible but not probable, as the Colonel is fond of boasting about his powers and achievements. Regarding his friendly relations with General CHRISTIANSEN, Source attributes this to the fact that the latter is one of the Kaiserliche Wehrmacht and not a Nazi: so little is he a Nazi that he is constantly watched by a member of the Gestapo.

Source states that the Colonel's main activities were in helping the Jews, but it is possible that he had other schemes similar to a plan which had been arranged with an ex-member of the Afwikkelings Bureau named FOORTVLIET, to seize the Iperburg aerodrome, which was adjacent to FOORTVLIET's house. FOORTVLIET was secretary to a Red Cross Division in a suburb of the Hague, with twenty men under him who were exempt from going to Germany, and he and his twenty men would take the aerodrome immediately upon the Allied invasion. The Colonel had also an arrangement with all ex-officers and N.C.O.'s remaining in Holland to meet at Maartensdijk where they would endeavour to get in touch with the invading army. Source kept a car in readiness at Blaricum to collect the Colonel and take him to Maartensdijk.

The Colonel was opposed to Source's coming to England, partly on the grounds that it was dangerous, and partly because he would be needed, probably for wireless communication, in an Allied invasion. Source did not tell him the purpose of his visit, nor that he intended to return to Holland.

Asked to what he attributed the Colonel's very active interest in the Jews, Source stated that it was not through friendship to the Jews themselves, whom he had stated he did not like, but because this was one way of hitting back at the Germans.

Source describes the Colonel as: 1.60 m. in height, not really thickset, but being small he looks it. What hair he has left is grey and he had a small grey Hitler moustache. He will be 62 on 31st Jan, 1944. He is a military type with fierce blue eyes, using spectacles only for reading. One or two teeth are missing and his teeth are generally discoloured, though he smokes only about one cigar a day. On the lapel of his coat he wears an 'outsized' WILLEMSORDER cross.

(c) Kees VISSER & Kees PRIUM

In Huizen Source visited Kees VISSER, a printer, to get some printing done for his own business. They spoke of the Underground Press, and VISSER offered Source a copy of 'Prijs Nederland' and from the fact that it was not folded, Source deduced that VISSER had printed it himself. VISSER asked Source to carry messages for him, which he did.

VISSER's alias is PRIUM (meaning 'prune') because he has a deformity on one cheek which makes him look as though he is chewing tobacco and has a plum in his cheek: this is called chewing 'prum'.

(d) BUITENHOF-TEN-CATE

This man, who lived in Bussum, approached Source, who had taught him in Rotterdam, saying that he had a transmitter and would send to England any military information Source could give him. Before developing the contact, Source asked to bring him a pistol and ammunition: when he failed to do this, saying that Source could obtain them from a third party by giving a certain password, Source became suspicious and dropped the contact.

He also stated that he could send messages through another ex-trainee of Source's, STAM, who was in Switzerland. When, however, Source asked to send a message, he was told that STAM was now back in Holland which again made him suspicious.

(e) TULP

Source did no illegal work with him. TULP is now in Sweden, waiting to come to England.

(f) VAN EL

Source knew VAN EL through the Boy Scout Movement, where VAN EL was the leader of the seniors and Source the leader of another section. Although VAN EL resigned from the Scouts, the two were still in contact. Source himself was still connected with the Scouts, inviting a few boys to his home each week, which did not attract any particular attention, although the movement itself was forbidden.

(g) KOK

Source stated that he knew no one of this name.

(h) ANTON DE WILDE

Source stated that he had not heard of him.

(i) Jan BOTTEMA

VAN VLIET had mentioned Jan BOTTEMA as one of his contacts, saying that he could always hide with Jan BOTTEMA at Zoutkamp, but Source himself had not met him. According to VAN VLIET, Jan BOTTEMA was well known at Zoutkamp as the skipper of a lifeboat. After the Germans occupied Holland, he had apparently taken Major HOOD in the 'Helene' to an English ship.

Jan BOTTEMA had a false letter similar to the one which VAN VLIET used to cross into Belgium, and if VAN VLIET was caught, the arrangements were that VAN VLIET should take over from him.

(j) The DOMINEE at Bussum

This clergyman, whom Source was unable to meet because he was called away to a dying member of his flock, was illegally helping the Jews to get away to Switzerland. He was to put Source in touch with the Organisatie X, about which Source can give no other information.

SUMMARY OF SOURCE'S CONTACTS

5. Source himself appears to be the link between his various contacts.

The Colonel, he states, would have nothing to do with any organisation, saying they were all childish and were only playing at adventures. He is stated to have known about the Ned. Unie and the work done by VOUTE, but if he belonged to any organisation, he must have been exceedingly clever to conceal it from Source. He apparently had nothing to do with the O.D. and advised Source against joining it, as it was dangerous.

Of all Source's contacts, the only one the Colonel knew was Doddy WOLZAK, but here again Source states that he had nothing to do with her organisation.

VAN VLIET was introduced to the Colonel by Source. They had arranged to meet in Utrecht, but the Colonel did not turn up. Later Source arranged for VAN VLIET to visit the Colonel at his house, whence he returned after half an hour's interview, saying that the Colonel was not dangerous, but that he could not be used for any organisation.

Doddy WOLZAK appears to be connected with no organisation except her own; at least Source states that she never mentioned it.

VAN VLIET had no other contact until introduced by Source to Doddy WOLZAK, the Colonel, Jan DE HAAN, the Mesdames PONT and through them to BART and the RINUS organisation. VAN VLIET knows ARNAUD, who is a member of the General's organisation in Belgium which, Source thinks, is in contact with the WITTE BRIGADE. VAN VLIET however, had no contact with the WITTE BRIGADE, and this contact was being arranged for him by BART.

It was VAN VLIET who took the report on the Doddy WOLZAK organisation and handed it over to ARNAUD to give to Source in Paris, and it was through ARNAUD and VAN VLIET that Source sent back to Holland a copy of a book called 'L'Heritage de ...' (he does not recollect the complete title) from which he had arranged a code, bringing another copy of the book with him to England. VAN VLIET was asked to give the book to BART, as the code was to be used for BART and Source himself by one of Source's former assistants in the Nederlandsche Sein Toestellen Fabriek, who, he thinks, is a member of BART's organisation, as BART knows him. This code was to be used for communication in case Source did not return to Holland and the agreed message over Radio Orange for its use was 'We will have a piano recital from Letty' - the operator is called LETTINGA.



(CATAREH continued).

Containers to CATAREH  
combined with 2 S.I.S. men  
at a different point. A/O  
lost after delivery - 24.3.43.

A. LACROSSE.  
Organiser Instructor.  
22.4.43.

Containers to CATAREH  
combined with 1 S.I.S. man  
at a different point. A/O  
lost after delivery.  
23.6.43.

(MARROW continued.)

A. CUCUMBER A.  
Organiser Instructor.

A. CUCUMBER B.  
W/Op. 27.10.42.

A. HOCKEY.  
Special liaison Officer  
to replace PARSLEY.

TENNIS.  
W/Op. to HOCKEY.  
18.2.43.

A. KCHIRAKI.  
-----  
Organiser Instructor.

A. SEAKALE.  
-----  
Organiser Instructor.

A. SPROUT.  
-----  
Organiser Instructor.  
9.3.43.

A. CHERRIN.  
-----  
Organiser Instructor

A. NETBALL.  
-----  
W/Op. 22.4.43.

A. POLO.  
-----  
Organiser Instructor

A. CROQUET.  
-----  
Organiser Instructor

A. SQUASH  
-----  
Organiser Instructor  
22.5.43.

Legend.

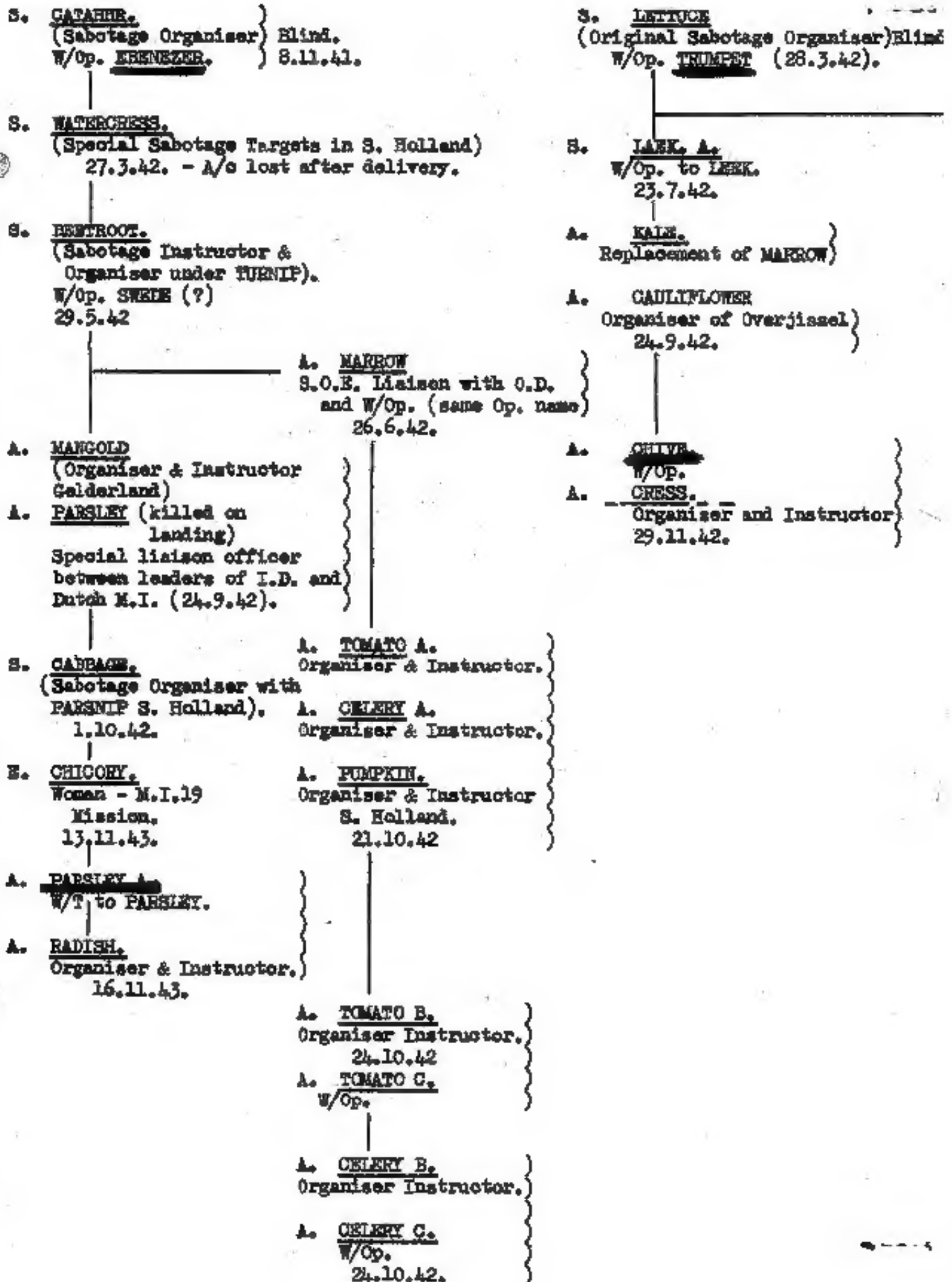
A. = Phase A. Agent.

S. = Sabotage Agent.

----- Agents identified by CHIVE as being in captivity.

----- Agents who must, on the assumption that CHIVE and SPROUT are correct, also be in captivity.

APPENDIX 1. - Diagram of Droppings



Looping Operations.

S. PARSNIP  
Sabotage Organiser  
S. Holland.

S. SPINACH  
W/Op. to PARSNIP & POTATO.  
22.6.42.

E. BROADBEAN.  
Organiser of Escape Route -  
Pigeon Service - Safe Houses

E. COLE  
W/Op. to BROADBEAN.  
18.2.43.

S. TURNIP } Blind,  
Sabotage Organiser } 28.3.42.  
W/Op. SWEDS (?) }

1 man killed on landing.

A. BROCCOLI  
W/Op. to RAIS.

A. MUSTARD.  
Organiser Instructor.  
28.11.42.

S. ENDIVE  
Sabotage Leader to N. Brabant (?)  
and Limburg.  
16.2.43.

S. LEEK. } Blind 5.4.42.  
Sabotage Leader in in Overijssel }  
W/Op. HECK.

No man was dropped to LEEK, but he had 11 Container operations of which 3 were successful: 3 A/o lost. LACROSSE, received by CATAHAN, was sent to LEEK (?) also LEEK A. received by LETTUCE.

E. CARROT. Blind 27.2.42.  
Sabotage organiser in Rotterdam.  
No receptions: returned to U.K. on 2.9.43  
having accomplished nothing.

GLASSHOUSE. Blind 7.9.41.  
No reception - returned U.K. 17.2.42.

S. POTATO.

See route 19.4.42.  
Organiser of Dutch end of ferry service U.K./Holland.  
No receptions.